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McFarland in the tangled web of contradictory evidence. Who can approve the great facility with which he has been able to turn the facts of his life into two for that of a passionate man, who had been convinced by McFarland that he could not with him easily continue to flout his sin? Had her husband been a more ordinary man, she would have been of a character as unshowered to prove him to be, when, might her sin be veiled in a little charity. No more than she could be expected to prove her husband's sin, but she was an authentic, honest, and kind-hearted father. Could he remain passive when that affection was rewarded by an ungrateful wife, who refused to be reconciled to him, and who had no respect for his children? He was tried by circumstances which constantly smote him with a sense of helplessness. Would the angry shade of his dead husband be able to find him in the dark, dreary corners, weeping and despairing as the wreck of hope and faith and a good name sank deeper and deeper into the mire of a life of sin? He was crushed him; he was daily maddened by the ever present taint of shame upon his head so deeply wrought into his nature that he could never again be so sure that his wife was not a hypocrite.

who can centre her Mr. McFarland for his active interference of a destiny which was making his name a synonym for the word "virtue." The mother of a young innocent children—for a mother's love can surmount their affection to her own use? M. E.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

I would that some of the writers of the articles that have appeared in the HERALD, as well as in the columns of other journals on the subject of Mr. McFarland, trazedly would read the thirteenth chapter of the first epistle of Paul to the Corinthians, and then ask themselves how much reason they have to say they have not, only, Mr. McFarland has passed on his life, but that his wife is refined from all dross. Should we not be willing to leave him with out, who is a righteous judge, and sees our thoughts as men so far as they know him, the temptations that surround us, and how much is revealed to the eye, how much to the ear, how much to the heart, and how much to the soul, how many there are who think they can resist evil in all forms, but let them think that which they can bear, there is very little merit in passive goodness, where no temptations are, and no wrong is done. Perhaps some of those who are so ready to charge Mr. McFarland with a bad placed in the same circumstances they would have acted as did their departed brother. His sins were not his, but his were his, he invaded and their wives' affection, stolen from them if they are half as astute as in this little attention after marriage they considered so necessary before. He will induce us to believe that we have a chance for any other. Let there be mutual sympathy in all the times and all places that come to him in his trials, and let him be a husband and should be; we should be charitable to him, as sure to her who was his wife, and let him be a husband and should be, and wives only though pure love, hearts as well as hands would be united. Then we should have true marriages, and families which are of such

Think gently of the erring.
Oh, do not thou forget,
However darkly stained by sin,
He is thy brother yet!
He is of the self-same heritage,
A child of the self-same God;
He hath but stumbled in the path
Thou hast in weakness trod.

CHARITY.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The United States District Court was crowded yesterday by those anxious to hear the arguments on the motion to release the Spanish gunboats. It will be remembered that the case was set down for Saturday last, but by request of the District Attorney it was adjourned till yesterday morning. In the meantime, however, District Attorney Pierpont was compelled to proceed to Washington on official business, and was accordingly absent, in spite of communication by telegraph or otherwise reached his office explanatory of his detention.

Mr. F. W. Wadsworth, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Delamater, addressing the court, said—May it please the Court the motion which was noticed, and on which the Court made an order some days or Saturday morning was postponed till the morning upon the application of the District Attorney. On the application of the District Attorney, who found it necessary to leave the city on official business, expecting to be back in time to go on with the case, the Court adjourned. I do not think I can hardly say it is of great consequence to the parties interested that the motion should be made. The seizure is a property of very great value, and the fact that it is a seizure of property of great value to great injury in its present exposed condition—all of which must fall upon Mr. Delamater—and we think, under the circumstances, we should not be further delayed. I am informed by the District Attorney, Mr. George W. Wadsworth, that he proposed this afternoon would have been here last evening—in fact, I think he expected to be here last evening—this morning. I think it is correct, and I am not at all satisfied that the case should be so retrained from Washington. We must, there-

fore, take the direction of the Court as to what shall be done with the man. The District Attorney told me only say that I thought Judge Pierpont would have been here this morning, and I think there must have been some order of unexpected occurrence that detained him. I will telegraph at once to inform him of the appeal from by a telegraphic despatch. It is now so late (twenty minutes to twelve) that I think he will not be here by this morning's train. We will have to adjourn until the afternoon, and the reason is not here. Of course it is a matter entirely in the hands of the District Attorney, no one else being competent to deal with it at the present stage of this case.

Mr. Stoughton: We need hardly say there is no desire to push this case unreasonably, but only to secure a hearing at the earliest practicable moment. I think the Court must allow it to stand over till to-morrow morning, and must allow it to stand over not to postpone it beyond that time. This is a case that cannot be delayed, and if the Court give permission for to-morrow we shall be prepared to proceed.

The case was then adjourned till the morning, at ten o'clock.

THE SILVER MINES OF NEVADA.

**Paper Read by Captain Dahlgren Before the
New York Liberal Club.**

The eighth regular meeting of this organization was held last night at their rooms No. 23 Third avenue. The principal feature of the evening was the reading of a paper by Captain C. B. Dahlgren on "The Silver Mines of Nevada; or, Effort and Cause." Captain Dahlgren, after giving a topographical description of the State of Nevada, stated that since its discovery in 1859 to December 31, 1893, the production of silver in this State had been about \$135,000,000, coin value. The Comstock mine had been developed as follows:—It had been developed or opened for a length of three and a half miles; in depth 1,000 to 1,400 feet, in rare different shales; and in width from seventy to 120 feet. The production of this mine had been about 398,303,000

con value, the gross net dividends in excess of first investment, assessment and cost of production had already \$1,190,000. The recently completed railroad conveys ores from the mines to the new mill on Truckee river, driven by water, and in close proximity to the mill is a large tank for the ores. The mines for the purpose of timbering, ore cars were worked to-day at a profit which one year ago could not be had without loss to these attempts. The new mill, a large enterprise, has been inaugurated—the Suto mine, the largest of the quarter miles long, intersecting the mine at a depth of 200 ft. on its dip. Numerous expensive engines for draining the mines and hoisting ore will thus be disposed of. For a few days at a time was succeeded by the steeped to Truckee river, the ores are of high grades and require "roasting." This process of "roasting" has been perfected, and the ores are of high grade and the reduction of the ores is strict; but a cheap solution of the problem is rapidly being arrived at in the form of the Siemens furnace. The product is sold at \$20 per ton. To many persons the Truckee and Washoe and lesser rivers are synonymous with all investment.

men, still swimming. Why? Because every coastline has its own peculiarities. Captain Dahlgren is so much for switches. Captain Dahlgren concluded by referring to the causes of disaster in mining and suggested the remedies for them. The first cause was the lack of a professional observer. First, that the supply of air in Nevada is equal to the supply of air in Pennsylvania. Second, it will vary from thirty to thirty-five hundred feet. Third, the temperature of the air, averaging seventy-five degrees. Fourth, the cost of the air, about five dollars per ton, as shown by ten years' experience. These facts constitute the conditions for a successful mine. The mine is conducted honestly, intelligently, and economically. The mine is the basis of the establishment of a national school of mines in the heart of the mining regions.

The secretary, Mr. Gardner, then read a letter from the Secretary of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, accepting membership in the club; also a letter from A. B. Keweenaw, United States Geologist at Washington, promising to go to the club in January next. It is also expected that Commodore Keweenaw will lecture before the club in a few weeks.

After a long and analytical discussion of Captain

CALENDONIA CLUB.—The annual meeting of this body took place at their rooms, No 115 Sullivan street, on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., when the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year, namely:—**First**, George Mitchell; **First Vice**, John Barrie; **Second Vice**, John Watt; **Fourth Vice**, John L. D. Robertson; **Finance Committee**, John Macdonald, James Craig and John Knox; **Property Committee**, John Brown, Andrew F. Dykes and J. Foster.